

18. PRODUCTION, DEVELOPMENT, AND EXPLORATION WORKER MAN-HOURS

The total man-hours figures represent all man-hours of production, development and exploration workers (as defined in section 16) worked on both active days during which there was production or development work, and inactive days when watchmen, inspectors, repairmen, and other maintenance men were on duty. They include all man-hours worked or paid for at the mining operations, except hours paid for vacations, holidays, or sick leave, when the employee was not at the mine. Included are actual overtime hours, not straight-time equivalent hours. Man-hours of working proprietors are excluded.

The Census Bureau man-hour figures differ from those published monthly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, covering all hours paid for, whether worked or not, and relate only to the payroll period ending nearest the middle of each month. They differ from man-hours collected by the Bureau of Mines which include data for all employees classified as exposed to accidents, rather than data for only production, development, and exploration workers.

Census man-hour figures were collected separately by department, such as for work in underground mining and development, in open-pit mining and stripping, at surface shops and yards for the mine, and at preparation plants (including auxiliary works for these plants). For the oil and gas industries, separate figures were obtained for operating and maintaining wells, for drilling wells and rig building, for exploration work, and for other work. A separate figure was also obtained on man-hours devoted to development and exploration work and charged to capital or depletion accounts.

Man-hours were well reported for the larger establishments, although the distribution by department was inadequately reported in some instances. Where total man-hours or the distribution by department were not reported and it was not feasible to obtain the information by correspondence, the data were estimated. Moreover, man-hours were not collected for those very small establishments that were mailed special short forms (see section 12). Experience has shown that these small establishments have difficulty in distinguishing between production and other types of employees. Man-hours were estimated for such establishments as well as for other nonreporters. Since the estimating was largely confined to small establishments, there is no significant qualification to the validity of overall industry, geographic, and department totals for man-hours, except for a few industries characterized by small establishments. However, the man-hour figures for establishments with fewer than 5 employees, shown in the size of establishment tables, should be interpreted with this factor in mind.

19. PAYROLLS FOR THE YEAR

This item represents the gross earnings paid in the calendar year 1963 to all employees on the payroll of mining establishments, and is comparable with the definition of payrolls used for the Federal

withholding tax. It includes all forms of compensation, such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, all bonuses, vacation and sick pay, and compensation in kind, prior to such deductions as employees' Social Security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, dues, and savings bonds. Included are payments to miners paid on a per ton, car, yard, or footage basis. The total includes salaries of officers of these establishments, if a corporation: it excludes payments to the proprietor or partners, if an unincorporated concern. It excludes payments to members of the Armed Forces and pensioners carried on the active payroll of mining establishments. Also excluded are royalty payments to unions and costs of smithing, explosives, fuses, electric cap lamps, and mine supplies used in production, development, and exploration work charged to employees and deducted from their wages.

The 1963 census definition of payrolls is recommended to all Federal statistical agencies by the Bureau of the Budget, and is the same as that used for 1958. It should be noted that it does not include employers' Social Security contributions or other nonpayroll labor costs, such as employers' pension plans, group insurance premiums, and workmen's compensation. It should be noted also that these payrolls include wages paid employees of the establishment for development and construction work which would be charged to the capital account.

As in the case of employment figures, the pay-

rolls of separately reported offices and auxiliary units are included in the industry and State tables, and are also shown separately by industry and State in the Summary Chapter. Employment and Related Statistics.

20. SUPPLIES AND RELATED COSTS, CONTRACT WORK, AND PURCHASED MACHINERY

The 1963 census report forms requested information on supplies, fuels, and electric energy used on contract work done by others; and on purchased machinery installed for each establishment. These items included charges to both the current and capital accounts. The figures reported were to include items used during 1963 whether purchased, withdrawn from inventories, or received from other establishments of the company. For selected supplies and fuels and for electric energy, both quantity and cost data were requested. The cost data refer to direct charges actually paid or payable (after discounts) for items used during the year. Freight charges and other direct charges incurred by the establishment in acquiring the items are included. Where the company's records did not show actual amounts used, they were asked to approximate use by adding purchases (or receipts) during the year to opening inventory and subtracting closing inventory.

Separate figures were obtained for (a) selected supplies for some industries; (b) the value of minerals received for preparation (see section 22); (3) the amount paid for electric energy purchased; (4) the amount paid for all purchased fuels used for